# The True Mortherner.

PAW PAW, MICHIGAN.

# NEWS CONDENSED.

#### Concise Record of the Week. DOINGS OF CONGRESS.

Mr. Bayard offered a resolution in the Senate on the 3d inst., which was adopted, that the Committee on Naval Affairs inquire into the expediency of equipping a foundry for the manufacture of modern artillery of the largest callber. Mr. Vest presented a memorial from the territorial council of New Mexico in regard to assumption of power by the clerk, and a resolution was adopted that the matter be investigated by the Committee on Territories. Bills were passed for the construction of public buildings in twelve Southern and Western cities, and authorizing the purchase of additional ground for the postoffice at Springfield, Illinois. Messes, Ingalls, Plumb, and others addressed the Senate in regard to the honorable career of the late Representative Haskell, and a resolution of sorrow at his demise was adopted. The House of Representatives passed the bill pensioning survivors of the Mexican war, the vote being 27 to 46. Mr. Randall reported back a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury stating that the claims for rebate on tobacco can be paid in three months. Mr. Converse, of Ohio, was outgeneraled in his attempt to bring his high-tariff wool bill before the House. The opponents of the scheme, to prevent any consideration of the metric against the four terms to the consideration of the metric against the four terms. the Committee on Naval Affairs inquire into the ponents of the scheme, to prevent any considera-tion of the matter, carried an adjournment 104 to 96. A resolution was adopted that the Committee 96. A resolution was adopted that the Committee on Naval Affairs make an investigation of the charges brought in connection with the Jeannette arctic expedition. It was resolved that the Committee on Banking and Currency look into the alleged misconduct of Federal officials in the collapse of the Pacific National Bank of Boston. Bills were introduced for the erection of public buildings at Zanesville, Ohio, and Fort Worth, Texas, to prevent the importation of lazzaroni and beggars, and to liquidate the war debt by the issue of \$1,200,000,000 in greenbacks.

THE military academy appropriation bill was passed by the Senate on the 4th inst., with an amendment providing that any cadet hereafter dismissed for hazing shall not be reappointed. A bill was favorably reported to re-lieve members of the Fitz John Porter court-martial from their oath of secrecy, and a memorial was presented from a Grand Army post of Kansas protesting against Porter's reinstatement. Mr. Sherman introduced a bill granting to newspapers or press associations a copyright on their news for eight hours. Mr. Cockrell reported adversely on the bill to lend tents for the soldiers' reunion at Chicago, as none were at hand. A bill was passed to punish the counterfeiting of se-curities of foreign governments. A resolution was adopted instructing the Attorney Counter report the awards for damages caused by the erection of dams on the Fox and Wisconsin Riverection of dams on the rox and wisconsin fuv-ers, with other information on the subject. In the House of Representatives, bills were report-ed to amend the Chinese immigration act, to prevent the adulteration of teas, and to perma-nently improve the Erie Canal for free traffic, In committee of the whole on the naval appro-priation bill, it was agreed that the staff corps shall, after July, be largely reduced by retire-ments.

A BILL to extend the limits of the Yellow stone Park passed the Senate on the 5th inst The Judiciary Committee made a favorable report on the bill providing for the collection of marriage and divorce statistics. A bill was in-troduced for a public building at Jackson, Mich. An act was passed to authorize the Postmaster General to lease buildings for Postoffices of the first, second, and third classes for ten years, at reasonable rates. The House of Representatives adopted a resolution unseating Tranquillino Luna as delegate from New Mexico, and admitting F. A. Manganares, who was promptly sworn in. An adverse report was made on the resolution for the relief of sufferers by the overflow of the Lower Mis-sissippi and by the cyclone in North Carolina, but a favorable report was handed in on a resolution requesting the Secretary of War to inform the House whenever relief is needed along the Mississippi. There was a prolonged debate on the naval appropriation bill.

MR. COCKRELL presented a memorial in the Senate, on the 6th inst., from the united labor organizations of St. Louis, praying that the wholesale immigration of European methe wholesale immigration of European mechanics he restricted. A memorial from the Senate of New Jersey opposing the Morrison tariff bill, was presented by Mr. Sewell. Bills were passed to appropriate \$200,000 to Col. Albert B. Emery for inventing a machine for testing iron and steel; to provide for a system of courts in places outside the territory of the United States, and to appropriate \$8,000 for the improvement of the Mississippi delta. In executive, session, it was agreed to reprovement of the Mississippi delta. In executive session it was agreed to reconsider the vote on the Mexican treaty. The House of Representatives perfected and passed the naval appropriation bill by 259 to 1. The Ways and Means Committee, by a vote of 7 to 5, agreed to make a favorable report on the Morrison tariff bill on Monday, the 19th. Salt, coal, and lumber go on the free list.

Bills were passed by the Senate on the 7th inst., appropriating \$250,000 for the erection of a fire-proof building for the Hall of Records, constituting a majority of the Judges of the Supreme Court a quorum, and to repay \$700 to the heirs of Maurice Givot, of New Orleans. A favorable report was made on the bill to forfeit lands granted to the Texas Pacific Railroad Company. The House of Representatives voted to recom-mit the bill to retire Alfred Pleasanton with the rank of Colonel, and a new measure was intro rank of Colonel, and a new measure was intro-duced to give him a pension of \$100 per month. A bill to pension the widow of Gen. Frank P. Blair was reported. Bills were passed to in-crease the pension of Ward B. Burnett to \$100 per month, and to grant relief to Louisa Boddy for injuries at the hands of Modoc Indians. An evening session was held for the consideration of pension bills.

### EASTERN.

Gov. Cleveland has signed the act of the New York Legislature which prohibits contract labor in the prisons of the Empire

By a boiler explosion in a saw-mill near Wilkesbarre, Pennsylvania, three men were killed by being blown several hundred

John McGinnis was hanged at Philadelphia, for the murder of his mother-in-law, Mrs. Mary Reed. An earnest written appeal had been made to Gov. Pattison to either remit the death penalty or grant McGinnis a long reprieve. The plea for Executive clemency was based on the fact that the culprit had been declared insane by a commission appointed by the Governor, who was not sa:isfled with its results, and therefore refused WAFTARIL.

A shortage of \$50,000 has been discovered in the accounts of John W. Hawkins, confidential clerk of Nelson Holland, of Ruffalo, Hawkins is also United States Inspector of Lumber in Buffalo.

Four members of the Salvation Army have been sent to jail for paracing the streets. at Bridgeport, Conn.

A boiler explosion at Lawrence, Mass., killed one man and fatally injured two others, all workmen in a dyeing establish-

A band of boys, emulating Jesse James, and occupying the Concord Street Attorney General, John H. Stone: Auditor, School at Boston, has been broken up and Claudius Mayon; Treasurer, Dr. A. Dutwo arrests made. One urchin in his flight perrier; Superintendent of Education, B. turned and fired at a policeman.

### WESTERN.

The Treasurer of Huron County, Ohio, M. O. Van Fleet, has fled. He has gone to Canada for his health, and has taken \$40, 000 for medical expenses. The money belonged to the county.

At a meeting of representatives of structed. barbed-wire manufacturers at St. Louis, it was agreed to advance the price 14 cent per

The Chicago Tribune prints the response to letters sent out to all quarters terests of the commercial marine.

and-mouth disease at Neosho Falls, Kan. A district circular in shape of a diameter of fifty miles, with its center somewhere in Greenwood and other counties, in Southeastern Kansas, is affected. Gov. Glick, a prominent stock-raiser, is giving exclusive official attention to the matter, and believes that the disease can be stamped out with the expenditure of \$5,000. The locality is already closely quarantined. This is the first outbreak of this cattle-pest in America. The disease generally leaves the animal without feet.

There are icebergs in Lake Michigan said by the sailors to be from twenty to thirty feet high. The inland sea is reported frozen over solid in some places.

Frank Rande, the desperate criminal, nanged himself in a solitary cell of the Joliet Penitentiary, tearing up his underclothing to make a rope. The prison officials feel relieved at his taking off.

An English cattle-raiser, who owns 25,000 head, now grazing on the Powder River, in Montana, has formulated a scheme for taking stock to England on the hoof, via Duluth, Canada, and the seaboard, and there feed them for the market; and asserts that England could take 3,000,000 American cattle every year.

Twenty-seven thousand dollars were stolen at midday from the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Cashier's office, at the corner of Franklin and Adams streets, Chicago. Paymaster Bartlett, who is suspected of carelessness in rendering possible the incursion of the robbers, has been suspended pending an investigation of the affair. No clew to the crime has yet been discovered.

#### SOUTHERN.

A Charleston (S. C.) dispatch says that W. B. Cash, who shot down two unarmed men in the streets of Chevaw, has fortified himself in a barn near his father's mansion and keeps a party of negroes constantly on picket duty. The senior Cash is said to have threatened to burn the town if his son be shot. The Governor's indignation is at white heat, and the military of Columbia have tendered their services. There are ten thousand acres of swamp in the immediate vicinity of the Cash homestead.

The Manufacturers' Record, of Baltimore, publishes a statement showing that during January and February the capital invested in Southern manufacturing and mining enterprises increased \$28,200,000. Kentucky shows the largest aggregate-\$6,851,000: Alabama second, with \$5,210,000. Gen. Grant is a guest at the Hygeia

Hotel at Fortress Monroe. All the gambling establishments at Hot Springs, Ark., have been closed, and the

sporting fraternity have evacuated the town. Noah Jackson was executed at Lake Providence, La., for the murder of his wife. Harrison Williams was hanged at Corsicana, Tex., for killing his sister-in-law. David M. McClain was executed for murder at Folkston, Ga.

El Paso (Tex.) telegram: "News has reached here of an accident at the Prieteas mines, Sonora. It is said that twenty men lie buried in one of the shafts, which caved in without a moment's warning. None of the bodies have yet been recovered. There is no hope sustained that any of the miners at work in the shaft at the time of the accident are alive."

### WASHINGTON.

Gen. R. S. Mackenzie is to be placed on the retired list, there being no doubt that he is hopelessly insane.

During February the diminution in the national debt was \$2,582,587. Appended is the official monthly statement:

	Four and one-half per cents. \$ Four per cents. Three per cents. Refunding certificates. Navy pension fund.	250,000,000 787,643,530 264,821,550 305,800 14,000,000
1	Total interest-bearing debt\$	,266,840,900
	Matured debt\$	12,067,868
	Legal-tender notes	346,739,586
	Certificates of deposit	18,215,000
•	Gold and silver certificates	218,581,321
	Fractional currency	6,986,307
,	Total without interest\$	590,522,214
	Total debt (principal)	,869,430,479
	Totalinterest	10,364,105
	Total cash in treasury	396, 263, 451
,	Debt, less cash in treasury 1	,453,501,133
	Decrease during February	2,582,587
1	Decrease of debt since June 30, 1881	67,590,074
	Current liabilities—	
	Interest due and unpaid\$	1,572,837
	Debt on which interest has ceased	12,067,365

Interest thereon.
Gold and silver certificates..........
U. S. notes held for redemption of Cash in treasury...... \$ 396,293,451

Bonds issued to Pacific railway com-panies, interest payable by United States— 

earnings. Balance of interest paid by United 655,198 42,569,730 Minister at Washington announces that he has received from Berlin the Lasker to interfere with the execution of the death- resolution which Bismarck would not let his Ecichstag see. Eisendecker will

Herr von Eisendecker, the German send the insulting message to the State Department, and the matter will be before the House as soon as Frelinghuysen shall have recovered from the cong stive chill into which the communication will throw him.

### POLITICAL.

The following nominations for State offices were made by the Louisiana Republican Convention, at New Orleans: Governor, John A. Stevenson, of Iberville; Leutenant Governor, William Burwell; Secretary of State, F. W. Liggins;

F. Flanders, formerly Sub-Treasurer. A resolution was offered in the convention instructing the delegates to the Chicago convention and greeted with applause. It was referred to the Committee on Resolutions, which reported in favor of Arthur. The sentiment of the convention, however, was Leitrim to the police at Greenock, Scotland, so favorable to Logan that the matter was has been adjudged insane, and sent to a not pressed and the delegates go unin- asylum.

The Cincinnati Enquirer has been protest against the Government bill to prosounding the political pulse of the Indianians | teet life and property at sea. The objects of concerning their Presidential preferences. In | the bill are antagonistic to the ideas and in-

acts concerning the outbreak of the foot- of the State, 5,084 expressed themselves in favor of McDonald, 953 were for Payne, 436 for Tilden, 227 for Voorhees, and 97 for Hendricks. Among Republicans, 1,628 were for Blaine, 1,459 for Arthur, 1,021 for Gov. Porter, 881 for Ben Harrison, 654 for Gresham, 509 for Logan, 681 for W. T. Sherman, and 342 for John Sherman. For second choice, Payne and Randall among the Democrats, and Harrison, Porter, Gresham, and Gen. Sherman among the Republicans, ranked in the order named-For Governor of Indiana a strong Democratic preference was developed for I. P. Gray, while Calkins was shown to be strongest with Republicans. The expressions regarding the tariff were as follows: Protective tariff, 639; tariff for revenue, with incidental protection, 5,344; tariff for revenue only, 811.

A Washington politician figures that Arthur will go into the Chicago Republican Convention with 362 votes, and thinks he is certain of the nomination.

#### FIRE RECORD.

A record of the conflagrations shows that there were 181 fires in February where the loss was between \$10,000 and \$200,000 with one other fire of \$500,000. Adding the January fire loss, this makes for two months \$19,000,000, the loss in January being \$12,000,-000 and that of February \$7,000,000. There were only eight fires in February where the loss reached or exceeded \$100,000, but there were twenty-six the destructiveness of which ranged between \$50,000 and \$100,000. The fire record for last week was as follows:

 
 Amesbury, Mass, Union Block
 40,000

 Lorain, Ohio, brass works
 35,000

 Mishawaka, Ind., wagon works
 25,000

 Chesterfield, Ill., stores
 50,000

 Oil City, Pa., Opera House Block
 50,000

 LaGrange, Mo., grain warehouse
 20,000

 Laurenburg, N. C., ten stores
 40,000

 Portland, Conn., stamping works
 500,000

 Utica, N. Y., the Observer Building and nine other structures
 800,000
 nine other structures

Painted Post, N. Y., engine works

Weatherford, Texas, Court House

New Paltz, N. Y., Academy Building Canisteo, N. Y., six business buildings... Fond du Lac, Wis., drug warehouse..... Fond du Lac, Wis., drug warehouse.
Bastrop, La., steamboat.
Pentwater, Mich., flouring mill.
Denton, Texas, hotel.
Somerville, Mass., dye works.
Waucedah, Mich., business property.
Freeport, Ill., flouring mill.
Seneca, Mo., five stores.
Hannibal, Mc., four stores.
Waterville, Me., wire factory.
Horicon, Wis., grist mill.
Pottstown, Pa., Academy Building.
Providence, R. I., yarn factory.
Ankona, Minn., hotel. Ankona, Minn., hotel.

Detroit, Mich., dry goods store.

Odessa, Mo., business property.

Philadelphia, oil cloth factory.

Rhinebeck, N. Y., freight house.

#### A WEEK'S FAILURES.

25,000 15,000

The following commercial failures

were reported during the week: W. L. King, dry goods, Rockport, N. Y.\$ 20,000 Dewey & Hogan, groceries, Galena, Ill. 15,000 J. O'Sullivan, lumber, St. Louis 30,000 C. F. Meachim, hats, Montreal 100,000 W. A. Pew, manufactures . Pew, manufacturer, Gloucester, Mass Albert Benson, clothing, Chicago .... ments, Flatteville, Wis
Howes & Co., bankers, New York.
Martin Turner & Co., East India merchants, Glasgow, Scotland.
E. Detrick & Co., San Francisco.
The Mt. Vernon Co., Baltimore.
Woodward, Baldwin & Co., brokers,
New York 10,000 New York... Middlecroft & Sons, Clinton, Iowa.... Zimmerman & Grubb, grain, Green-ville, Ohio. 30,000

### MISCELLANEOUS.

Yarmouth County (Nova Scotia) citizens have adopted the Scott temperance act by a large majority.

Recent deaths: Gen. Schraxum, a French hero of the Napoleonic era; Gen. de Wimpffen, upon whom fell the duty of surrendering the French army at Sedan; Lucius J. Knowles, one of the wealthiest citizens of Worcester, Mass., well known as an inventor: R. D. Hubbard, ex-Governor of Connecticut; Edward Smith, of Boston, an early Abolitionist and associate of William Lloyd Garrison; Mrs. Mary Brown, of San Francisco, Cal., widow of Osawatomie Brown; Dr. D. F. Robertson, of Port Jervis, N. Y., inventor of the flying machine; Alvin Bigelow, leading merchant of Boston; J. B. Winstanley, a leading citizen of New Albany, Ind.; John Rapp, a pioneer of Henry County, Ill.; Col. Joseph Cushing, of Dover, N. H., one of the oldest circus managers in the country.

Charles H. Reed steps to the front with a statement that on the day preceding his execution Guiteau declared most positively that no one but God and himself knew anything of his intention to kill President Garfield.

Members of the House Foreign Affairs Committee give assurances that the returned Lasker resolution, when it reaches their hands, will be acted upon. The members in question resent the idea that they would be parties to the shelving of the affair and the pocketing of the insult.

Northern Dakota stands a fair chance of being called Lincoln. The House Committee on Territories at Washington has adopted that name.

Manitoba grows daily more rebellious. Coupled with this firmer stand comes the information from Ottawa that the Premier ridlcules the demands of the disaffected provincials, and declares that a few dollars would stop all their plaints.

### FOREIGN.

The speech from the throne, at the opening of the German Reichstag, announces a scheme for accident insurance, and foreshadows the presentation of a bill for insurance for the infirm and aged. Bills will be introduced to extend the anti-socialist law and to control joint stock companies. The Secessionist and Progressist parties will combine to form the Liberals. The Lasker matter will not be discussed until some international settlement is made.

Nineteen suicides have occurred at Monte Carlo since the year opened, on account of losses by gambling, and demands that the play be suppressed are becoming frequent.

Anarchists have been storing nitroglycerine on the premises of the Viennes Rothschild.

Nellis, who professed to reveal the names of the murderers of the Earl of

British shipowners are making a loud

In the German Reichstag, the other day, the President announced the death of Lasker and other members, during the recess. A warm discussion ensued, the Progressists thanking the American House of Representatives for its action, and the Conservatives defending Bismarck's doings.

Another conference of Irish leaders will be held at Eastertide to reunite the broken clans. Agitation will again begin in Ireland, and the services of Michael Davitt will be sought. The object of the new campaign will be the amendment of the Irish land act.

#### LATER NEWS ITEMS.

A snowslide half a mile wide in the Little Cottonwood, Utah, swept away the works of the new Emma Mine and killed

At a meeting of the representatives of the barbel-wire manufacturers at St. Louis, recently, it was resolved to amalgamate the various companies under the name of the National Barbed Wire Company of

The Chief Constable of South Carolina and his armed force capturel Col. E. B. Cash by leveling their rifles at him, but Bogan Cash escaped to the swamp. A strong guard was placed around the mansion, and the prisoner was sent to Chesterfield Jail. A large force of men familiar with the swamp was summoned from Cheraw to run down the murderer.

The leading glass works at St. Louis and Alton have resumed operations, and others will soon follow, after an idleness extending over many months

The District Convention of the Amalgamated Association at Pittsburgh, last week decided to demand that the existing rate of wages be paid during the ensuing

At Pittsburgh, last week, prominent labor leaders organized a National Homestead Association. The object is to secure homes for workingmen and establish more harmonious relations between capital and labor.

Fires have been lighted in every green bottle factory in Pittsburgh except one. The men have been out on a strike for the half or one-fourth as much as formerly. The past eight months, and will resume work at last year's wages.

American window-glass blowers who went to Belgium during the strike, and have returned, say the settlement at Pittsburgh caused the closing of forty-one factories in Belgium, the demand being cut off, and proprietors of the remaining factories have reduced wages 16 per cent.

A New Orleans dispatch reports a serious break in the Mississippi levee above that city. The waters were pouring through in torrents, and all efforts to mend it had proved unavailing. Small breaks had appeared at other points. The Tennessee River at Chattanooga had overflowed and railroad traffic in that vicinity was interrupted.

Five men employed in the construction of a railroad in Pyle Canon, Union County. Ore., were caught under a mass of earth and rock and instantly killed.

A party of ten prospectors who re- port, to promise the spoils of 100,000 offices cently left Rathdrum, on the Northern Pacific Road, for the Cour d'Alene mines, are believed to have perished in the snow, as they have not been heard from for thirteen

days. A. M. Gibson testified before Mr. Springer's committee relative to his connection with the star-route investigation. He said he had received \$5,000 for his services as counsel, and that it was a small compensation in comparison to what was paid to other parties. The witness further testified that in prosecuting the star-route men the Government took the most complicated case, when it was its business to take the simplest and plainest case. Continuing, Mr. Gibson said: "After Brewster was made Attorney General he said the duties of his office were so engrossing that he could not give time to cases . of this kind. He had been in the case before simply to make an argument as to the legality of filing an information. That's all

he did, and for this he received \$5,000." Because of the occupation of Merv, Russia will establish a legation at Cabul.

Advices from Tonquin state that Gen. Millot, commander of the French forces, has advanced in the direction of Bac Ninh.

THE House of Representatives, on the 8th inst., by a vote of 115 to 127, refused to go into committee to consider the bonded whisky bill. A favorable report was made on the bill for the erection of public buildings at Akron, Ohio, and Duluth. Minn. The Senate was not in session.

## THE MARKET.

NEW YORK.

1	REEVES.	7.00	Ø 7.50	100
	Hogs	6.50	on 7.25	d
	FLOUR-Superfine	3.75	66 6.25	b
	WHEAT-No. 2 Culcago	1.07	06 1.08	11.5
	BEEVER. HOGS FLOUR—Superfine. WHEAT—No. 2 Culcutgo No. 2 Red. Conn—No. 2. OATS—Mixed Pour — Mess.	1.10	(C 1.15	t
	Conn-No. 2	.63	66 .65	n
d	OATS-Mixed	,39	@ .41	l i
ş] l	Poux-Mess.	17,50	ef18.00	1000
ı	BERVES - Choice to Princ Steers, Fair to Good. Common to Medium	.09	AFOD . 600	1
ч	CHICAGO.			
	BERVES-Choice to Prime Steers.	6.75	@ 7.25	8
1	Fair to Good	5,50	en 6,25	1
П	Common to Medium	5,25	06 5.75	1
	Hogs. FLOUR-Fancy White Winter Ex. Good to Choice Spring WHEAT-No. 2 Spring No. 2 Red Winter	6,25	00 7.25	
	FLOUR-Fancy White Winter Ex	5.25	Ø\$ 6.00	10
1	Good to Choice Spring	4.50	Ø4 5.25	
d	WHEAT-No. 2 Spring	.92	£6. 20	1
ı	No. 2 Red Winter	1.02	06 1.05	10.0
ч	CORN-No. 2	.61	60 ,52	
ч	OATS-No. 2	.33	66 .35	
П	live-No. 2.	.58	66 .61	t
	LARLEY-No. 2.	.73	## .7G	
	BUTTER-Choice Creamery.	,33	#6 .35	1
	Eggs-Fresh	.21	60 .22	i
ı	PORK - Mess	17.50	0618.00	10.7
я	Lamb	.09	6/ 60 - 20/4	
9	No. 2 Red Winter OATS—No. 2. UATS—No. 2. UARLEY—No. 2. UARLEY—No. 2. UATTER—Choice Creamery. EGGS—Fresh PORK—Mess LAUD. MILWAUKEE. WHEAT—No. 2.	-		1
а	WHEAT-No. 2	.92	Ø\$ .93	1
0	Conn-No. 2	.51	en .52	1
J	DATS-No. 2	.31	66 .33	10
-	EVE-No. 2	89	ms .61	t
9	PARTEY-No. 2	.60	at 61	1
3	PORK-Mess	17.50	6618.00	
-	LARD	9.95	@ 9.50	
8	WHEAT—No. 2 CORN—No. 2 DATS—No. 2 REVE—No. 2 RABLEY—No. 2 PORK—Mess LARD.  WHEAT—No. 2 Red COEN—Mixed OATS—No. 2 RYR PORK—Mess	****	68 0100	1
8	WHEAT-No. 2 Red	1.10	60 1.11	1
-	CORN-Mixed	.48	49	1
9	OATS-No. 2	.33	ed .35	1 1
-3	ByE	.57	66 .59	1
9	PORK-Mess	17.50	6E18.00	e
	CINCINNATL WHEAT-No. 2 Red	.09	00 .0034	1
3	CINCINNATL		C. 100.2	
4	WHEAT-No. 2 Red	1.06	62 1.08	1
•	COUN	.50	60 52	1
ı	WHEAT—No. 2 Red CORN OATS RYS IORK—Mess LARD TOLEDO. WHEAT—No. 2 Red CORN—No. 2 OATS—No. 2 DETROIT. FLOUR WHEAT—No 1 White. CORN—No. 2 OATS—Mixed	.36	69 37	t
-	live	.65	62 67	1
3	PORK-Mesa	17.95	Ø£18.00	1
	LARD	.00	of only	1
U	TOLEDO		92 142.4	1
83	WHEAT-No. 2 Red.	1.00	@ 1.05	
,	CORN-No. 2	51	100 50	
8	DATS-No. 2	.34	MP 30	
	DETROIT	1463	C9 : 180	1
U	FLOUR	8.50	Ø 6.80	d
,	WHEAT-No I White	1.03	00 1 04	10
3	CORN-No. 2	49	400 400	n
71	OATS-Mixed	37	(4 39	1"
я	OATS-Mixed PORE-Mess INDIANAPOLIS. WHEAT-No. 2 Red	18.50	4619.95	
9	INDIANAPOLIS	and die	4940/23	b
	WREAT-No. 2 Red	1.01	AL 1 00	
ul	CORN-No. 2	47	of 40	t
1	COEN-No. 2. OATS-Mixed EAST LIBERTY.	24	di 25	10
1	FAST LIBERTY	1976		1
ø	CATTLE-Rest.	6.00	# T 00	
3	Fair	5 95	66 5 00	
9	Common	4.50	00 5 M	
8	Fair. Common.	7.01	-0 7.50	1
П	Warmen.	1.01	56 1/10	1

#### CIVIL SERVICE.

Extracts from the Voluminous Report of the Civil-Service Commission.

The Evils of the Spoils System Set Forth and a Good Word Spoken for the Common Schools.

The following message was sent to Cor

rress on the 29th ult. : TO THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTArives: In compliance with an act of Congress approved Jan. 16, 1883, entitled "An act to reguapproved Jan. 16, 1883, entitled an act to the late and improve the civil service of the United Stares," the Civil Service Commission has made to the President its first annual report. That report is herewith transmitted, together with a to the President its first annual report. That report is herewith transmitted, together with a communication from the heads of the several executive departments of the Government respecting the practical working of the law under which the commission has been acting. Upon the good results which that law has already accomplished I congratulate Congress and the people, and I avow my conviction that it will henceforth prove to be of still more signal benefit to the public service. ublic service. I heartily commend the zeal and fidelity of the Commissioners and their suggestions for further legislation, and I advise the making of such appropriation as shall be adequate for their needs.

CHESTER A. ABTHUR. Executive Mansion, Feb. 29, 1884. The report makes a volume of sixty-seven closely printed pages. It states that the sev-eral results which appear to be the more direct objects of the law and civil service rules, as understood by the commission, are:

1. That official authority and influence must no longer be used to impair the freedom of elections, or coerce the political action of citi-

 Extortion from those in public service, whether under the form of political assessments or otherwise, for the purpose of paying the ex-penses of parties or candidates, must come to Selections for executive service on the basis
of official favor and partisan influence must be
suppressed by requiring examinations and other
adequate tests of character and capacity as con-

ditions for entering this service.

4. The true responsibility and independence of the Legislative and Executive Departments under the Constitution must be restored and pre-

Upon the subject of political assessments the report says there have been several vio-lations of the law, but only trifling sums secured, and the illegal practice ceased upon public attention being called to it. The amount collected from Federal officers since the act went into effect is not more than one evils of the spoils system are set forth at great length, and the benefits derived from competitive examinations fully described. The difficulty attending the classification of civil service is dwelt upon at length, and the statement made that at large offices the power and opportunity for intrigue and sei-fish influence are dangerously great. In the three branches of the classified service the number of places to be filled on the basis of competitive examinations is, in the aggregate, 13,924. The increase since made in the classified service carries the number above 14,000. The opinion is expressed that a sal-utary effect would follow the relection of chiefs of bureaus, postmasters, and collectors at the larger offices from among subordi-nates who would bring business experience rather than partisan activity to those positions. The report states that soldiers and sailors honorably discharged by reason of disability, if capable, are allowed preference, and nowhere is there any favor or advantage allowed by reason of sex. The commission hold that the power of remova and its exercise for just reasons are essential both to the discipline and efficiency of the public service. A life tenure would be indefensible. It is still possible, says the reas rewards for party victory in a national canvass. It is still possible to remove every person in the classified service once in four years or once in four months, but the va-cancies can be filled only by those who, irrespective of party, demonstrate superiority in a free and open competition of character and capacity. It appears from the statistics presented with the report that 65 per cent. of all those who entered the service through competitive examinations were educated in the common schools alone and the commission considered it unquestionable that the nation by bestowing its offices upon the most meritorious of those whom the States have educated at public ex-

ction of Collectors and Postmasters, and that every corrupt exercise of power, nomination, promotion, transfer, or confirmation, even though the corrupt consideration may not be "a thing of value," should be an offense under the bribery laws. The commission, in conclusion, declare the civil service act a success, and do not doubt

pense will greatly honor and stimulate the public school system of the country. The

report gives extracts from a large number

of letters received from Postmasters and Collectors, showing great benefit has accrued

to the public service by the enforcement of

the civil service rules. It is suggested that party test should be no longer applied in the

#### that the most difficult point has passed. AN UNWORTHY SCION.

Thomas H. Crittenden, of Kentucky, Sentenced to the Penitentiary for Eight Years for Murder.

[Louisville Telegram.]

Thomas H. Crittenden, grandson of John J. Crittenden, the great Kentucky Senator, nephew of Gen. Thomas H. Crittenden, U. S. A., and son of Col. R. H. Crittenden, late United States Marshal for the District of Kentucky, was sentenced to the penitentiary for eight years to-day for murder. Crittenden, who is 27 years old, was the wildes, blade of this celebrated family, noted for their dash and courage on the field and in rivate life. Gov. Crittenden, of Missouri, a cousin, as is Gov. Murray, of Utah, and also was the brave young Lieutenant of the irginius, who met his tragic fate so coolly Havana ten years ago. The young urderer, who was raised at Frankfort,

y., has always moved in the highest cial circles of the State. The crime for which he was sentenced is hat is known in Kentucky as a "niggerilling." Crittenden had whipped a servant n his father's place in the country, and was rrested on the charge of assault and batry. Rose Moseby, a negro man, who had tnessed the assault, gave the testimony in ourt which convicted Crittenden. After ne trial Crittenden walked up to Moseby and said: "I will see you later." He nen walked across the street to his resience, procured a shotgun, came back, and lew off the top of Moseby's head. The murwas shockingly unprovoked and cruel, ut Crittenden succeeded in fighting off the trial until the negro was forgotten. Seval of the ablest lawyers in the State volun-ered for his defense, but he was prosecuted ith the utmost vigor by Prosecuting Attorey Caruth. The prisoner's family connec-on made it impossible to convict him of urder, but the jury, after an hour's delibwo jurors were for the death penalty. The mer's mother, who was in court, fainted way on hearing the verdict. As he was led jail he remarked: "I expected to be conicted, but that eight years knocked me out hen I heard it."

### ODD HAPPENINGS.

A young dog was recently frightened to sath near Lafayette, Oregon, by a child who

A SHORT-HORN helfer named Lillie Dale onging to J. W. Dawson, of Russellville, r., died four hours after eating a leaf of to-

MRS. NELLIE KELLER, of Hyde Park, Vt., as severely burned on the face, hands and ms by the explosion of a doughnut which was frying. SHEEP ...... 6.25 # 6.75 | AWAZIAH JORDAN of Hartland, Me., in a fit

of insanity cut off his toes one at a time.

#### LEGAL

Important Dacisions by the Su-Supreme Court of the United States.

The Issue of Legal Tender Notes Again Declared Constitutional by That Tribunal.

A Habeas Corpus Denied in the Celebrated Georgia Ku-Klux

A decision has just been rendered by the Supreme Court of the United States in the longpending legal-tender case of Angustus D. Juillard vs. Thomas S. Groenman, brought before it by a writ of error in the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York. The question presented by the case, as stated by the court, is: "Whether the notes of the United States, issued in time of war under an act of Congress declaring them to be legal tender in payment of private debte, and afterward in peace redeemed and paid for in gold coin at the Treasury, and then reissued under the act of 1878, can, under the Constitution of the United States, be a legal tender in payment of such debts." The court is unanimously of the opinion that the present case cannot be distinguished in principle from the cases heretofore decided and reported under the names of "legal-tender cases," and all the Justices except Justice Field, who adheres to the views expressed in the dissenting opinions in those cases, are of the opinion that they were rightly decided. The court holds, therefore, that Congress had power to issue obligations of the United States in such form, and to impress upon them such qualities as currency for the purchase of merchandise and the payment of debts in accord with the usages of soverigh government. The power (as incident to the power of borrowing money and issuing bills and notes of the Government for money borrowed) of impressing upon those bills or notes the quality of being legal tender for the payment of private debts was a power universally understood to belong to sovereignty in Europe and America at the time of the framing and the pending legal-tender case of Augustus D. Juillard of private debts was a power universally under-stood to belong to sovereignty in Europe and America at the time of the framing and the adoption of the Constitution of the United States. This power of making notes of the United States legal tender in payment of private debts, being included in the power to borrow money and to provide a national currency, is not defeated or restricted by the fact that its exercise may affect the wine of private con-tracts. If upon a just and fair interpretation tracts. If, upon a just and fair interpretation of the whole Constitution, a particular power or authority appears to be vested in Congress, it is no constitutional objection to the existence or to its exercise that the property or contracts of individuals may be incidentally affected.

individuals may be incidentally affected.

"Congress," the court says in conclusion, "as the Legislature of a sovereign nation, being expressly empowered by the Constitution to lay and collect taxes, to pay debts, and to provide for the common defense and general welfare of the United States, and to borrow money on the credit of the United States, and to coin money and regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin, and being clearly authorized, as incidental to the exercise of these great powers, to issue bills of credit, to charter national banks and to provide a inational currency for the whole people in of credit, to charter national banks and to provide a inational currency for the whole people in the torm of coin, Treasury notes, and national bank bills, and the power to make the notes of the Government a legal tender in payment of private debts being one of the powers belonging to the sovereigns in other civilized nations, and not expressly withheld from Congress by the Constitution, we are irresistibly impelled to the conclusion that the impressing upon the Treasury notes of the United States the quality of being a legal tender in payment of private debts is an appropriate means, conductve and plainly adapted to the execution of undoubted powers of Congress, and consistent with the letter and spirit of the Constitution, and therefore, within the meaning of that instrument, fore, within the meaning of that instrument necessary and proper for the carrying into execution of the powers vested by this Constitu-tion in the Government of the United States. Such being our conclusion in the matter of the law question, whether at any particular time in war or peace the exigency is such, by reason of unusual and pressing demands on the re sources of the Government, or of the inade-quacy of the supply of gold and silver coin to furnish the currency needed for uses of the Government and of the people, that it is, as a matter of fact, wise and expedient to resort to matter of lact, where and expectation to be determined by Congress when the question of exigency shall arise, and not a judicial question to be afterward passed upon by the courts. It follows that the act of May 31, 1878, is constitutional and valid, and that the Circuit Courticipally held that the tender in Treasury notes rightly held that the tender in Treasury notes reissued and kept in circulation under that act was a tender of lawful money in payment of defendant's debt to the plaintiff." The judg-ment of the Circuit Court is affirmed.

THE FIVE-PER-CENT, LAND CASES. A decision was also rendered by the court in what are generally known as the 5-per-cent land cases—viz.: The State of Iowa and State of Illinois against Noah C. McFarland, Commissioner of the General Land Office. These were petitions for writs of mandamus to compel the Commissioner of the General Land Office to make a statement of the account between the United States and States of Iowa and Illinois for the purpose of obtaining what sums are due said States under the acts providing for their admis-States under the acts providing for their admission to the Union, which authorized the payment to them of 5-per cent. of the net proceeds of the public lands lying within their limits which should be sold by Congress. The question presented by the cases is whether or not public lands located by the military bounty land-warrants come within the scope of the acts above mentioned—that is, whether such lands are "lands sold by Congress." The court holds that "Under the act of March 3, 1845, relating to the admission of the State of Iowa into the Union, or the act of April 18, 1818, for the admission of the State of Illinois into the Union, by which 5 per cent. of the net proceeds of lands lying within the State" and afterward "sold by Congress," is reserved and appropriated for the benefit of the State, the State is not entitled to a percentage on the value of lands disposed of by Congress in satisfaction of military land-warrants.

The writs of mandamus prayed for are there fore retused and the petitions dismissed. THE KU-KLUX CASES,

A decision was also rendered in what are known as the Ku-Klux cases, which stand on the original docket under the title, "Exparte, in the matter of Jasper Yarborough and others," They are petitiona for write of habeas corpus to release a number of persons now imprisoned under judgment of the United States Circuit Court for the Northern District of Georgia, rendered after the trial and conviction of the prisoners for the offense of threatening, beating, and otherwise intimidating colored voters at an election in Georfense of threatening, beating, and otherwise intimidating colored voters at an election in Georgia for members of Congress. The principal
question presented relates to the constitutionality of the law under which the prisoners are
held. Justice Miller, speaking for the court,
after deciding that the offense set forth in the
indictment is fully covered by Secs. 5508 and
5520, Revised Statutes, says:

"That a government whose essential character
is republican, whose executive head and legislative body are both elective, whose most numerous and powerful branch—the legislature—
is elected by the people directly, has

merous and powerful branch—the legislature—is elected by the people directly, has no power and no appropriate laws to secure this election from the influence of violence, corruption, and fraud is a proposition so startling as to arrest attention and demand the gravest consideration. If this Government is anything more than a mere aggregation of delegated agents of other States and Governments, each of which is superior to the General Government, it must have power to protect an election, on which its existence depends, from violence and corruption. If it has not this power, it is left helpless before two great natural and historical enemies of all republics—open violence and insidious corruption.

He asks, if it be not doubted that Congress has powers to provide laws for the proper con-duct of elections for Representatives in Con-gress, Are such powers annulled because an election for State officers is held at the same time and place? and repties:

"These questions answer themselves, and it is only because the Converge of the United Market

only became the Congress of the United States, through long habit and long years of forbear-ance, has, in deference and respect to the States, refrained from the exercise of these powers, that they are now doubted." The rule to show cause in this case is dis-charged and the habeas corpus denied.

## CHIPS.

A CHARITY ball at Minneapolis was attended by only twenty-five couples An Ohio physician is preparing a medical

lexicon in forty-two languages. SENATOR FARLEY, of California, is said to have nearly lost his life by the baneful effects of bair-dye.

A BRAKEMAN at Pittsburgh, who was knocked off a car by striking the wires of the Western Union Telegraph Company, has brought suit for \$20,000 for his injuries.

EIGHTEEN THOUSAND homesteads have been entered in Florida during the past year